

**What is claimed is:**

1           1.    A method for forming a single-crystal silicon  
2    layer on a transparent substrate, comprising:

3           providing a transparent substrate having an  
4           amorphous silicon layer formed thereon and a  
5           silicon wafer having a hydrogen ion layer  
6           formed therein;

7           inverting and laminating the silicon wafer onto the  
8           amorphous silicon layer so that a layer of  
9           single-crystal silicon layer is between the  
10          hydrogen ion layer and the amorphous silicon  
11          layer; and

12          subjecting the laminated silicon wafer and the  
13          amorphous silicon layer to laser or infrared  
14          light to cause chemical bonding of the single-  
15          crystal silicon layer and the amorphous silicon  
16          layer and inducing a hydro-cracking reaction  
17          thereby separating the silicon wafer and the  
18          transparent substrate at the hydrogen ion  
19          layer, and leaving the single-crystal silicon  
20          layer on the transparent substrate.

1           2.    The method as claimed in claim 1, further  
2    comprising subjecting the single-crystal silicon layer to  
3    high temperature annealing and chemical mechanical  
4    polishing thus reconstructing the silicon atoms to form a  
5    smooth surface.

1        3.    The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the  
2        transparent substrate is glass, quartz, synthetic quartz,  
3        LiNbO<sub>3</sub> or LiTaO<sub>3</sub>.

1        4.    The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the  
2        laser energy is 50~400 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>.

1        5.    The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the  
2        wavelength of the infrared light is 0.7~1.5  $\mu$  m.

1        6.    The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the  
2        hydrogen ion layer is formed by doping with a dosage of  
3         $1 \times 10^{16} \sim 5 \times 10^{17}$  cm<sup>-2</sup> and energy of 10~1000 keV.

1        7.    The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the  
2        depth of the hydrogen ion layer is 0.1~15  $\mu$  m from the  
3        surface of the silicon wafer.